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**PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND INFLUENTIAL AMERICANS DURING THE RECONSTRUCTION**

A. ABRAHAM LINCOLN

B. ANDREW JOHNSON

C. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

D. ULYSSES S. GRANT

E. FREDERICK DOUGLASS

F. ROBERT E. LEE

\_\_\_\_\_1. He was the most important general in the Confederacy’s Army during the Civil War. After the Civil War, he was forbidden from running for office, and became the President of Washington College in Lexington, VA. He was against allowing African-Americans full citizenship rights and did not believe that the 15th Amendment – which gave black men the right to vote – should be ratified.

\_\_\_\_\_2. He was the President of the United States who introduced the 10% Plan for reunion with the Confederate States. Sadly, he was assassinated just one week after the conclusion of the Civil War, while attending the play “Our American Cousin” at Ford’s Theatre.

\_\_\_\_\_3. He became President after the Election of 1876, despite the fact that his rival, Samuel Tilden, won more popular votes. As part of the agreement which resulted in his winning the Presidency, he agreed to remove all of the federal government’s troops from the South – ending the Reconstruction.

\_\_\_\_\_4. He was the founder of the abolitionist newspaper *The North Star*, and encouraged President Lincoln to allow African-American soldiers to serve in the Union Army. After the war, he encouraged Congress to pass the 15th Amendment – allowing African-American men to vote. He was also a leader of the Freedman’s Bureau.

\_\_\_\_\_5. He was the most important general on the Union side during the Civil War, and after the Civil War, he was elected President of the United States of America. While President, he commanded a military which occupied the South, supported the efforts of the Freedman’s Bureau, and enforced laws forbidding hate groups like the Ku Klux Klan. He was also President when the Transcontinental Railroad was completed, as well!

\_\_\_\_\_6. He was a Southerner and a Democrat – probably the most unlucky President in United States’ history, since the entire government was run by Northerners and Republicans while he was in office. When he vetoed laws like the Civil Rights Act of 1866 and the extension of the Freedman’s Bureau, the Radical Republican Congress impeached him! Fortunately, he was not removed from office.

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Reconstruction Exit Slip:

1. Write out two (2) facts about the Reconstruction Era in American History which you think had the most important impact on United States History.

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2. Write out one (1) question you have about the information we discussed in class today?

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